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RECORD OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

[From May 11 to November 5, 1894.]

I. THE UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. — No striking incident in this field has characterized the period under review. Affairs in **Hawaii** developed quietly to a conclusion that ended the tension which had previously prevailed. A convention under the auspices of the provisional government, and from which all adherents of the monarchy were excluded, framed in June a constitution, which was proclaimed to be in force on July 4, with Sanford B. Dole as president. On the 7th of August President Cleveland, in an official letter to President Dole, gave formal recognition to the Republic of Hawaii. The new constitution expressly empowers the president at any time to negotiate a treaty of political or commercial union with the United States. — The treaty with China, regulating the immigration of Chinese laborers, which was submitted to the Senate last March, was ratified by that body, August 13, by a vote of 47 to 20. — The revolution in Salvador, by which the existing government was overthrown in June, gave rise to some new incidents in the familiar practice of asylum. Several adherents of the unsuccessful party, including the brother of ex-President Ezeta, took refuge on the United States cruiser *Bennington*, which brought them in August to San Francisco. Here they were arrested on charges of murder and robbery brought by the new government of Salvador, which demanded their extradition. On examination before the federal court, however, all but one of the prisoners were released, on the ground that the offenses charged, having been incidental to the war then flagrant, fell fairly within the category of political offenses. — The Canadian sealers who, under the decision of the Paris arbitration, had claims against the United States on account of seizures of their vessels, agreed in September to accept the offer of \$425,000 in full settlement. — On the 9th of May the president communicated to the Senate, in response to a resolution of that body, a report of the secretary of state on the condition of **affairs in the Samoan Islands**. This report presented a review of our policy toward Samoa both before and since the adoption of the General Act of Berlin, of June 14, 1889, by the United States, Germany and Great Britain (see this *QUARTERLY*, V, 357). After declaring that "it is in our relations to Samoa that we have made the first departure from our traditional and well established policy of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign powers in relation to objects remote from this hemisphere," the report maintained that nothing had been gained by this departure "beyond the expenses, the responsibilities and the entangle-

ments that have so far been its only fruits." The events of the last five years were narrated, showing a chronic state of war and civil disorders in the islands. The government established under the General Act of Berlin was exhibited as cumbersome, expensive, inefficient and destructive of Samoan independence and autonomy; and the secretary declared that that arrangement, "besides involving us in an entangling alliance, has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils which it was designed to prevent." The latest advices from the island are to the effect that war still continues.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.—The condition of the treasury during the summer excited some uneasiness. Heavy exportations of gold during May and June drained away all the proceeds of the bond issue of the preceding February, and on June 22 the gold reserve was down to less than \$62,000,000. At this juncture the New York banks, whose gold holdings had increased as the treasury's diminished, came to the aid of the government and voluntarily supplied from their own vaults the export demand. The general cash balance of the treasury was also very low at this time and rumors gained currency that the payment of matured obligations was being postponed by the administration. On June 25 President Cleveland made a public denial of the truth of these rumors and asserted that there was no cause for apprehension as to the treasury's prospects. So long as the uncertainty over the Tariff Bill lasted, customs receipts continued to be very small, and the narrowness of the cash margin caused more or less embarrassment. In the latter part of July, however, the taking of whiskey out of bond to anticipate the increase of the tax swelled the revenue considerably. The gold reserve, meanwhile, was reduced to about \$54,000,000; but in August the demand for export gold died out, and the balance on October 31 was again at about \$62,000,000. The expenditures at that date, however, were still running much ahead of the receipts. — At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, it appeared that some \$25,000,000 out of the **pension appropriation** of \$165,000,000 remained unexpended. This was taken as an indication that the maximum expenditure under existing law had been passed. The expenditure of the preceding year was \$158,000,000. 39,085 new names were added to the roll in 1894, but the net increase was only 3532. In July the secretary of the interior reported to Congress that up to May 10 the suspension policy of the present administration had resulted in about 15,000 suspensions, of which some 2600 were dropped, 3014 were restored at reduced rates, and about 9500 were restored at the old rates. — A general **amnesty to Mormons** guilty of polygamy was granted by a proclamation of the president September 27. The pardon was based on the action of the Mormon Church in withdrawing its sanction from polygamy and on evidence satisfactory to the president that the adherents of that church generally abstained from plural marriage; and the amnesty was granted subject to the condition of future obedience to the laws on that subject. — Postmaster-General Bissell issued in June a circular

letter to postmasters calling their attention to the order of President Cleveland of July 14, 1886, restraining the activity of federal officials in partisan politics, and admonished the recipients to give heed to the prohibitions therein contained. — On November 3, President Cleveland issued orders for a very considerable **extension of the classified service** in the administration. The effect is to make subject to the Civil Service Commission's rules, (1) all employees in the customs service except laborers, in districts in which there are as many as twenty such employees, (2) all messengers and watchmen in the departments at Washington, (3) some 1500 hitherto excepted places in the Post Office Department, and (4) a number of such places in the Agricultural Department and the Indian service. Altogether, over 2800 places are included in this extension. Moreover, the old rule is revoked which permitted the transfer of employees, after a year's service, from excepted to non-excepted places without competitive examination.

CONGRESS. — Besides the discussion and passage of the Tariff Bill, considered below, comparatively little was accomplished by Congress, which remained in session till August 28. The enabling act for the organization and admission of Utah as a state, having already passed the House, was adopted by the Senate July 11, and became law by the president's signature, July 17. Among the more important propositions that failed to become law were : The repeal of the tax on the note-issues of state banks — rejected by the House, June 6, by 172 to 102 ; the Hatch Anti-Option Bill — passed by the House, June 22, but not acted upon by the Senate ; a bill to prevent the entrance of alien Anarchists into the United States, and to provide for inspection of all immigrants at foreign ports — passed by the Senate, August 6, but not taken up by the House ; and an amendment to the constitution providing that senators be chosen directly by the people — passed by the House, July 21, by 137 to 49, but not acted on in the Senate.

THE TARIFF. — The bill which was before the Senate at the close of the last RECORD was debated in that body until July 3, when it passed by a vote of 39 to 34, a single Democrat, Hill of New York, and a single Populist, Peffer of Kansas, going with the Republicans in the minority. From the part taken by the senator from Maryland in conciliating the factions of the majority to the support of this bill, it was commonly known as the **Gorman Compromise Bill**. It embodied 634 amendments to the Wilson Bill, which had been passed by the House. In the conference committee to which these differences were referred, the same diversity of views was conspicuous which had determined the course of the majority in the Senate, and on the 19th of July the conferrees reported a failure to agree. The crucial points of controversy were the provisions as to iron and lead ores and coal, some items in the schedules of woollens and of iron manufactures, but above all the sugar schedule. In contrast to the free sugar of the Wilson Bill, with gradual repeal of the bounty, the Senate had, after several changes, adopted an immediate total repeal of the bounty and a general duty of forty per cent *ad valorem*, with an addition of one-eighth of

a cent per pound on refined sugar, and one-tenth of a cent more if it came from a country which paid an export bounty. This scheme the House conferees held to involve exceptional advantages to the Sugar Trust, whose interest in the schedule had already given rise to much feeling and some scandal. But the Senate conferees insisted that the narrow majority in the Senate rendered hopeless the adoption of any report which did not embody the exact provisions of the Gorman Bill on this, as well as all the other leading matters at issue. President Cleveland entered into the controversy at this stage by permitting the publication of a letter which he had written to Mr. Wilson, of the House conferees, under date of July 2. In this he expressed the conviction that the Senate bill fell far short of what was demanded and expected by the Democratic Party; declared the principle of free raw materials one that could not be compromised, and denounced as "inconsistent absurdity" the retention of duties on iron ore and coal, while wool was made free; but suggested that "we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which led to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests." The president's letter called forth very vigorous replies from Mr. Gorman and other Democratic senators who conceived that their motives and conduct were impugned by some of its assertions, but it had no effect on the Senate's position. The disputed points were again referred to the conference committee by both houses, and after several weeks more of controversy the House yielded. In accordance with an understanding reached in a Democratic caucus, the House, on the 13th of August, agreed with practically no discussion to all the Senate amendments, by 181 to 105 — thirteen Democrats in the negative. Then without adjourning, the House passed distinct bills putting on the free list coal, iron ore, barbed wire and all sugars. These latter bills, having served the apparent purpose of clearly recording the opinion of the House, were reported, with some amendments, to the Senate by its finance committee, but received no further attention. The secretary of the treasury gave it as his opinion that the passage of the bills would result in a deficit in the revenue. The Gorman Bill became law August 28, without President Cleveland's signature. In a letter to Representative Catchings the president explained why he would not sign the bill. His objections were substantially those that he had indicated in the letter of July 2 to Mr. Wilson, while at the same time he declared himself unwilling to be separated from his party to the extent that might be implied by a veto. **Important features of the new law** are as follows, the figures being those of the Senate finance committee: 106 articles dutiable under the McKinley Act put on the free list, including copper ores and pig copper, lumber, binding twine and cotton bagging, wool, paintings and statuary; seven articles reduced by from seventy-five to one hundred per cent of the previous rate, including the cheapest grades of woolen yarns and cloths; 112 articles reduced by from

fifty to seventy-five per cent, including some manufactures of iron and wool, lead in ores and in pigs, and silk in the first stages of manufacture ; 367 articles reduced by from twenty-five to fifty per cent, including coal, most of the items in the earthenware and glass schedule, iron ores and pig iron, and most manufactures of iron and of wool, tin and tin plates, eggs, potatoes, hops, cheese and other agricultural products ; 238 articles reduced by less than twenty-five per cent, including steel rails, cigars, cigar wrappers and cigarettes, and many items of the cotton schedule ; 128 articles left unchanged, including tobacco, wines and books ; and an increase of duty on fifty-three articles, which include raw sugar and molasses, with eight other articles that were previously on the free list. The internal-revenue features of the act remained substantially the same as in the Wilson Bill (see last RECORD, p. 355). The income-tax sections were recast, but without great modification in effect, and the excise on distilled spirits was raised from one dollar to \$1.10 per gallon. Senator Hill of New York made a vigorous fight against the income-tax provisions, but his motion to strike them out was lost, June 28, by a vote of 23 to 40, only two other Democrats joining him in the affirmative. — **The fate of reciprocity** was settled by a clause repealing the retaliation provision of the McKinley Act (see this QUARTERLY, V, 731), but continuing existing commercial arrangements with foreign governments so far as not inconsistent with the new act. The immediate effect of this clause was to terminate the retaliatory duties which had been put in force against Hayti, Venezuela and Colombia, and which had practically ended importation from those countries. Spain early in September cancelled the reciprocity agreement in respect to Cuba, the removal of sugar from our free list constituting the ground for the act. Brazil gave notice at the end of the month that her agreement would cease on January 1, and similar action is expected on the part of other governments. — Rumors and press **accusations of bribery** in connection with the sugar schedule in the Senate led to the appointment in May of an investigating committee. While no case of bribery was proved, the evidence taken by the committee did reveal that at least two senators had been engaged in speculating in Sugar Trust certificates while the bill was before the Senate, and that the trust had regularly contributed to the campaign funds of both the Republican and the Democratic parties.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY. — A number of important decisions were rendered by **the supreme court** on May 26. In *Interstate Commerce Commission vs. Brimson*, the court reversed the decision of Judge Gresham (see this QUARTERLY, VIII, 383) and upheld the constitutionality of section 12 of the Interstate Commerce Act, by which the federal courts are directed to aid the commission in securing information from witnesses. In *Bridge Co. vs. Kentucky*, a state law regulating the toll on bridges across the Ohio River at Cincinnati was declared invalid, as an unconstitutional assumption of authority over interstate commerce. In the *Texas Railroad Commission Cases*, the court held that the power of the state commission to fix schedules

of rates was valid, so far as the rates were just and did not result in a loss to the railways, but that it was competent for the federal courts to restrain the application of schedules that failed to conform to these conditions ; the action of the circuit court in restraining the application of an existing schedule was accordingly sustained. — **The circuit courts of appeals** have also adjudged a number of important cases in which their jurisdiction is final. On a suit for damages against the city of New Orleans by the relatives of the Italian subjects who were killed in prison by the mob in 1891, it was held, that by the treaty of 1871 Italians resident in this country are entitled to only the same degree and kind of protection as citizens ; that neither by common law nor by any statute was the city liable for loss of life in riots ; and that accordingly no remedy in civil damages existed. On October 1, at Chicago, the court, in *Arthur et al. vs. Northern Pacific Railway*, modified the decision of Judge Jenkins, noticed in the last RECORD (page 360), on the right to strike. It was held that “the rule is without exception that equity will not compel the actual affirmative performance by an employee of merely personal services, any more than it will compel an employer to retain in his personal service one . . . who is not acceptable to him for service of that character.” The undoubted evils of strikes without notice must be remedied, if at all, by legislation ; “in the absence of such legislation, the right of one in the service of a quasi-public corporation to withdraw therefrom whenever he sees fit, must be deemed so far absolute that courts of equity cannot interfere.” Accordingly the clause of Judge Jenkins’s injunction which restrained the employees “from so quitting the service of said receivers, with or without notice, as to cripple the property or prevent or hinder the operation of said railroad ” was declared void. But on the other hand the injunction was sustained so far as it prohibited the employees “from combining or conspiring to quit the service of the receivers with the object of crippling the property in their custody.” The court held clearly illegal such combination or conspiracy designed to disable the property, either by obstructing its management, or by using force, intimidation or wrongful methods against employees to induce them to quit the service. At Cincinnati, October 3, the circuit court of appeals sustained the decision of Judge Ricks (see this QUARTERLY, VIII, 386) enjoining engineers from boycotting a road whose employees were on strike. As the supreme court had declined jurisdiction of this case, the present decision is final on the principle here involved.

THE STATE ELECTIONS. — The state elections have all indicated a continuance of the Republican reaction noticed in the last RECORD. Oregon, in June, chose an entire Republican ticket, the Democrats and Populists having failed to effect a fusion such as had been successful in the previous election. In Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas, in August, the Democrats triumphed substantially over Republican and Populist fusions. Vermont and Maine, in September, gave largely increased majorities for

the Republicans, and Georgia, in October, chose a Democratic governor by about 24,000 over Populists and Republicans, as against about 70,000 two years before.

VARIOUS STATE LEGISLATION. — The question of dispensaries in **South Carolina**, which had been quiescent since the decision of the supreme court against the constitutionality of the law, was revived by a proclamation of Governor Tillman, July 23, announcing that the dispensaries would be reopened on the first of August. The ground of his action was that one of the acts recognizing the system had not been passed upon by the court, that the state was "flooded with contraband whiskey sold without authority of law," and that the interest of the state demanded the enforcement of the dispensary system until further action was taken by the supreme court or the legislature. The dispensaries were accordingly opened again. On October 8, the supreme court rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the act under which the governor was proceeding. Measures were immediately adopted for a more vigorous enforcement of the law, and evidence promptly appeared of the same friction that was described in the last RECORD. — In the voting on September 10 under a **local option law**, in **Arkansas**, the prohibition of liquor-selling was adopted in a majority of the rural districts, though licensing prevailed in the larger towns and villages. The total vote in the state footed up 49,594 against, and 47,662 in favor of the license system. — The activity of the attorney-general of **Illinois** against trusts and corporations took form in August in an application for a writ of *quo warranto* against the Pullman Palace Car Company. The ground of the application was that the company, while chartered solely for the construction and operation of cars, had engaged in many other enterprises and had exercised many powers wholly beyond the authority granted to it. Especially in the town of Pullman, which was entirely owned and controlled by the company, it had practically assumed the functions of a municipal corporation. The company has made a general denial of all the charges, but no decision has been rendered in the matter by the court. — A convention which sat through most of the summer and dissolved September 29 effected an extensive **revision of the New York constitution**. Among the thirty-one amendments which were agreed to were the following: The separation of municipal from state elections; the bestowal on the largest cities of a voice in special legislation touching their concerns; an increase in the membership of each house of the legislature, and a provision that the cities of New York and Brooklyn together shall never be assigned more than one half the members of the Senate; the prohibition of contract labor in the prisons; the prohibition of riders on appropriation bills; the prohibition of state or municipal aid to denominational schools; and a sweeping reorganization of the state judiciary. The revised constitution was ordered to be submitted to the people at the election in November.

LABOR STRIKES.—During May and the first half of June the strike of the **bituminous coal miners**, which began in April, caused very serious trouble and some bloodshed. Nearly 200,000 men ceased work. Interference by the strikers and their sympathizers with the movement of coal on the railroads and with non-union men rendered necessary the calling out of the militia in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Colorado, and in some regions federal marshals and troops were called upon to protect railways that were in the hands of the federal courts. Shortage in the supply of coal resulted in the shutting down of many manufacturing establishments, especially in the iron regions, and railroads remote from the scene of the strike in some cases maintained the movement of trains only by seizing the coal which they were transporting for others. Conferences between the officers of the Mine Workers' Union and the employers were almost incessant, but it was not till June 11 that an agreement was reached. Much difficulty in the negotiations arose from the fact that the necessity was recognized of different rates of wages in different regions, and the exact relation of these rates to one another was hard to fix. The result was in the nature of a compromise, in which the miners got a substantial advantage, but in some regions less than they had demanded. There was opposition to the agreement at first by some of the local organizations, but by the end of June work had very generally been resumed.—The settlement of the miners' strike was followed closely by the appearance of an even more extensive and threatening disturbance. On May 11 most of the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company, at the town of Pullman, near Chicago, struck against a reduction of wages which the company held was rendered necessary by the bad condition of business. A month later the cause of the strikers was taken up by the **American Railway Union**, an organization including all kinds of railroad workers, which was especially strong in the Northwest. A demand was made upon the Pullman Company to submit the question at issue with their employees to arbitration. On the company's refusal, President Debs, of the Railway Union, ordered a boycott of Pullman cars. Going into effect first on June 25 on some of the roads entering Chicago, this order was gradually extended in its scope until, since the railroad managers refused to give up hauling the obnoxious cars, the result was a "tie-up" of nearly all the roads between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Throughout this region violent and unlawful means of stopping traffic were immediately made use of, though the most serious trouble was at Chicago and in California. By the first of July President Cleveland felt obliged to order regular troops to see that the mails and interstate commerce were let alone. Within the next five days rioting became very general in the suburbs of Chicago along the railroad lines, and thousands of cars were burned and much other damage was done by the mob. On the 6th Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, who had resented and protested against the use of the regulars, called out the state troops to restore order. On the 7th there were some sharp encounters between the militia and the

rioters in the city, and on the following day the regulars inflicted some loss of life in dispersing a mob at Hammond, Indiana. This was followed by a proclamation by President Cleveland declaring practically a state of insurrection to exist in Illinois and especially in Chicago, calling upon the insurgents to disperse, and giving notice that the troops would deal mercilessly with such public enemies. A similar proclamation on the 9th applied to the states further west. From this time the rioting at Chicago ceased, the movement of trains was steadily resumed and the force of the strike was clearly broken. Attempts on the part of the local trades-unions and of the leaders of the Knights of Labor to bring great bodies of organized labor to strike in sympathy with the railroad men failed to elicit any general response from the members of those organizations, and the leaders of the Federation of Labor flatly refused to call for a sympathetic strike. Acts of violence in various scattered localities continued for some time, and martial law, with especially vigorous and bloody work by the regular infantry and marines, was necessary at Sacramento and other points in California before quiet was restored. On July 13 an offer of the labor leaders to end the strike on condition that the members of the American Railway Union should be taken back in a body into their former places was promptly rejected by the railroad authorities. On August 3 the union acknowledged its defeat by formally calling the strike off.—Great interest was excited by **the action of the national authorities** in connection with this matter. President Cleveland's course in sending regular troops to the scene of disturbance without awaiting the requisition of the state authorities or the action of the federal courts, was criticised as unconstitutional by Governor Altgeld and others. The instructions to the troops, however, expressly restricted them to the protection of the mails and of interstate commerce,—both purely national concerns,—and precedents and legislation of the era of the Civil War were employed by the attorney-general to justify such a policy. Moreover, the president's action was endorsed with no particular opposition by both houses of Congress. It is believed that this is the first instance in which the executive has used the troops to enforce the Interstate Commerce Law directly, without a preliminary appeal for aid from the judiciary. The action of the federal courts throughout this disturbance followed the lines laid down in recent decisions of labor questions as noted in this RECORD. First, there were injunctions issued in many places against interference with roads carrying mails and interstate commerce, and strikers were summarily punished for contempt of court. Again, indictments were found for rebellion and criminal conspiracy, and offenders were held for jury trial. President Debs and the other chief officers of the Railway Union were subjected to proceedings on both these lines. On July 2 a most sweeping injunction was issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup at Chicago, the effect of which was to restrain the labor leaders from interfering in any way with the business of the roads centering at Chicago. On the basis of telegrams of direction and advice to strikers sent by Debs after this, he and his colleagues

were arrested in the latter part of July for contempt and were tried on this charge in the second week in September, but no judgment has yet been rendered. These same defendants were arrested on indictments July 10 and are still under bail for trial.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—Summer conditions, both in business and in temperature, reduced to insignificance the questions under this head which during the winter and spring had seemed rather portentous. The movement of **armies of the unemployed**, which had reached its climax at the end of the last RECORD, dwindled away to a most impotent conclusion. The Coxey army was obliged by the authorities to move out of the District of Columbia on May 12. It took up its quarters just over the line in Maryland, moving camp from time to time, as the hostility of the residents and the lack of supplies made change necessary. Desertions from the original band were compensated for more or less by negro recruits from Washington. Frye's California army arrived in detachments about June 1. Kelly's contingent, which at the end of the last RECORD was on the Des Moines River on flat boats, made their way by this means down the Mississippi and up the Ohio to a point in Kentucky, whence they proceeded on foot, reaching the vicinity of Washington early in July. Other minor bands succeeded in reaching their destination, but some considerable bodies, who employed stolen trains on the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railways to help themselves eastward, were captured and imprisoned by federal marshals and troops in May. Among the bands which encamped around the national capital, numbering probably a thousand men, many causes worked toward disintegration. The hope of exerting any influence whatever on Congressional legislation was clearly futile. Many members of the "armies" who had been led merely by a search for adventure and a desire to see the East soon availed themselves of better opportunities for these ends than were given by a quiet camp life. As public interest and sympathy died away, the procuring of supplies became more and more difficult, and the possibility of illegal methods for this purpose increased the anxiety and hostility of the residents and authorities of the neighborhood. Coxey himself, after serving a short term in the District jail, traveled about the country soliciting contributions for his followers, but on July 26 he despondently told them that he had failed and that they would have to look out for themselves. A number of the band were about this time arrested as vagrants by the Maryland authorities, and the remnant appears to have silently dissolved. On the 11th of August a detachment of Virginia militia drove across the Potomac into the District of Columbia a remnant of the Kelly and Frye armies, and these were eventually furnished with transportation to their western homes by the government.

LYNCH LAW.—The newspaper record of lynchings for the period under review includes twenty-one cases in the South and one in the North. Of the victims in the South seventeen were black and four white. Actual or attempted rape of a white woman or child was the cause alleged in nine

of the former cases. In but one case was any particular effort at bringing the lynchers to justice reported, and that was when six negroes who were on their way to the jail at Memphis, Tennessee, on a charge of arson, were taken from the bailiffs and shot down. Vigorous work by the authorities resulted in the discovery of the assassins, who were promptly indicted by an extraordinary grand jury summoned for the purpose. The single incident in the North was in Kansas, where a white man accused of murder was taken from the jail and hanged. At Washington Court House, Ohio, on October 17, a mob attempted to take from jail a negro who had pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting a white woman, and had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The militia who had been summoned to guard the prisoner were obliged to fire on the mob, and some dozen were killed and wounded. — Some attention was attracted by the arrival in New York, in July, of Miss Ida B. Wells, a mulatto woman, who had for some time previous been seeking with more or less success to arouse public sentiment in England against the lynching of negroes in the South. Her efforts to win interest in her cause failed to attract any great sympathy in the North, so far at least as the press was concerned. In the South her agitation, as well as her personal character, was bitterly denounced.

II. FOREIGN NATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. — Almost absolute calm has prevailed in this field for the period under review. The Anglo-Congolese agreement noticed below caused a slight ruffle in May and June, and there seems to have been considerable activity in foreign offices, though, so far as is known, without important results, in reference to the Anarchists. The assassination of President Carnot brought messages of sympathy to France from governments all over the world, those of the German Emperor and the King of Italy exciting especial interest. In some of the southern cities of France the fact that the assassin was an Italian was made a pretext for mobbing his countrymen, but the rioters were sternly dealt with by the authorities. — A tariff war between Germany and Spain was begun in May, at the expiration of the *modus vivendi* previously agreed to. The treaty which has been negotiated was not taken up for consideration by the Cortes during its session, and the war of rates still continues. — Shortly after the first decisive victory of the Japanese over the Chinese in Corea, England sounded the powers of Europe and the United States as to the desirability of joint diplomatic action to bring about peace. The responses, however, were generally unfavorable to action at that time.

THE ANARCHISTS. — The most startling of all the deeds in the recent revival of anarchistic activity was the assassination of **M. Carnot**, President of the French Republic, on the 24th of June. While driving through the

streets of Lyons, where he was taking part in the opening ceremonies of an exposition, he was mortally stabbed by an Italian Anarchist named Santo Caserio. The assassin was immediately captured, and was executed August 16. His trial did not reveal any accomplices, though there was evidence tending to show that the deed was resolved upon by a band of Anarchists. Caserio boasted of his identification with the sect. On June 16, only a few days before the murder of Carnot, an unsuccessful attempt to shoot Premier Crispi had been made by an Anarchist, at Rome, and the assassination on July 1 of Signor Bandi, a Leghorn journalist, who had written strongly against the sectaries, contributed greatly to increase the general excitement. Governmental activity against anarchism immediately took throughout Europe an aggressive form. Domiciliary visits and arrests of suspected Anarchists in all the various countries resulted in the discovery of evidence indicating an international concert, if not a definite general organization, among the terrorists. More rigorous **repressive legislation** was proposed in nearly all the parliaments that were in session. In France the ministry brought in a very drastic bill, which, despite violent Radical and Socialistic opposition, was carried in the Chamber, July 26, by 268 to 163, was adopted on the following day by the Senate, and immediately went into effect as law. This measure rendered penal the instigation to, or apology for, crimes, when such instigation or apology aimed at promoting the Anarchist propaganda; increased the penalties for all the offenses involved in this propaganda and provided that imprisonment for such offenses should be solitary; gave jurisdiction of cases under this law to the courts without juries; and authorized the judges to prohibit the publication, either entirely or in part, of reports of the trials in all Anarchist cases. In Italy bills were passed early in July providing severe penalties for instigating or approving Anarchistic crime in the press, and authorizing the arrest and detention of "suspects" without judicial process. Switzerland also in July passed a law punishing the use of the press to "terrorize society or destroy the public security." Throughout the summer and fall the police in France, Spain and Italy were busily employed in ferreting out the sectaries, and the influx of fugitives into Switzerland caused the government of that state to take vigorous measures to protect itself from the scourge. Germany has escaped any startling outbreak, but bombs and terrorist literature have been discovered, and the police have been kept in a state of great activity. The same is true of Austria, though Bohemia produced several fatal explosions, due probably in some degree to the Czech discontent and agitation. The various governments have coöperated with one another in reporting the whereabouts of known Anarchists, and Great Britain and the United States have been notified when such persons have sought their shores.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. — Despite the apparent weakness of Lord Rosebery's government at the beginning of this RECORD, it maintained itself successfully in **Parliament** throughout the session, which ended August 25. Sir William Harcourt's budget occupied most attention until

its final passage by the Commons July 17. The features of the scheme most vigorously opposed were (1) the "aggregation" of all property, real and personal, in the assessment of the new death duties — a principle which it was held would lay heavy burdens on the estates of old families whose holdings of land and personalty were largely a matter of dignity and honor rather than of profit; (2) the graduation of these duties from four per cent on estates of £25,000 to eight per cent on those of a million and over, which was denounced as socialistic; (3) the creation of new exemptions among the smaller incomes, while the rate of the income tax was increased — also assailed as socialistic; (4) the increase of the excise on spirits and beer, which was opposed as increasing the burdens of the masses. The government's majority, though by the defection of the Parnellites it ran down to only thirteen on the spirits clause, rose to twenty on the final passage of the bill. The lateness of the date at which the discussion of the budget terminated obliged the government to abandon further efforts to pass the Registration Bill and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. The Evicted Tenants Bill, which was indispensable to the continued support of the government by the Irish Nationalists, was taken up and passed in the Commons under the closure August 7. The government's majority was thirty-two. The measure was designed to settle the grievances of some 4000 tenants who had been dispossessed since 1879 for the non-payment of rents which public opinion as well as various legislative and judicial acts had since conceded to be unjust. The bill provided for a board of arbitration, with power to reinstate tenants either with or without the consent of the landlords at rents to be fixed by the board. If, however, a new tenant had taken the holding, his consent was necessary to the reinstatement; and if such consent were given, the board was authorized to pay half the compensation awarded for the relinquishment of the tenancy. A general expectation that the bill would fail in the upper house was fulfilled by its rejection with scant ceremony, August 14, by a vote of 249 to 30. The compulsory feature of the bill so far as the landlords were concerned was the chief ground of opposition. Of the other important measures of the session, that establishing a local government system for Scotland on the model of the English system was passed without much opposition. The private members' bill for an eight-hours working day in mines, after passing its second reading, was withdrawn on account of an amendment limiting its application to counties in which a majority of the miners desired it. — **Ministerial changes** were caused by (1) the resignation of Mr. Mundella as president of the board of trade, owing to his connection as director with an insolvent company whose methods were denounced by a court as fraudulent, and (2) by the advancement of the attorney-general, Sir Charles Russell, to the bench, first as lord of appeal and later, on the death of Lord Coleridge, as lord chief justice. Mr. Bryce succeeded to the position of Mr. Mundella, and Sir John Rigby to that of Sir Charles Russell. — **Hostility to the House of Lords** has continued to manifest itself with

considerable strength among the Liberals. A conference under the auspices of the National Liberal Federation at Leeds, June 20, called for the express purpose of considering the position of the upper house, passed resolutions declaring the power of the lords to reject bills to be inconsistent with free popular self-government, calling upon the government to introduce a measure abolishing this veto power, and pledging the party to support such a measure. In a speech at Bradford, October 27, Lord Rosebery declared that the present Parliament could not last much longer, that the veto power of the House of Lords was responsible for this fact, and that the government proposed to present the further existence of that power in its present form as a definite issue on which to go to the people. — A select committee on the Irish Land Acts issued on the 23d of August a report on the result of their investigations into the working of those laws. According to the majority of the committee the judicial rents fixed between 1881 and 1885 are now excessive, the method of fixing the judicial rents is too complex and expensive, and in practice the tenants are charged rent on their own improvements, notwithstanding the law to the contrary. The committee recommended a shortening of the term for which judicial rents should run to not more than ten years, a simplification of the procedure, and an extension of the system so as to apply to the smaller pasture farms as well as the agricultural. The action of the committee is supposed to foreshadow new Irish land legislation at the next session of Parliament. — By a decision of a French court early in July a part of the Irish Parliamentary Party's funds, which, owing to the dispute between the factions, had been inaccessible in the hands of a Paris banker, became subject to the order of Justin McCarthy, the Anti-Parnellite leader. An agreement was ultimately reached between the two Irish factions by which the whole sum in the bank was secured and was for the most part devoted to the relief of the evicted tenants. The amount was upward of \$200,000.

THE BRITISH COLONIES AND INDIA. — An **Intercolonial Conference** which met at Ottawa, June 28–July 9, on the invitation of the Canadian government, was attended by representatives from the British government, Canada, the Australian and South African colonies and New Zealand. The discussions were secret, but it was announced that resolutions were passed (1) recommending a customs arrangement between Great Britain and the colonies by which trade within the empire should be given an advantage over that with foreign countries; (2) approving the efforts of Canada and New South Wales to establish a steamship service between Vancouver and Sydney, declaring an uninterrupted line of swift communication between Australasia and Great Britain *via* Canada to be of paramount importance to the unity of the empire, and asking the imperial government to subsidize the Atlantic end of such a line; and (3) recommending an exhaustive inquiry, at the joint expense of the imperial and the colonial governments, as to the route and the cost of a telegraph cable across the Pacific from Canada to Australia and thence on to the Cape

Colony. — **The Dominion Parliament** remained in session till July 25. Its work included the ratification of the commercial treaty negotiated with France in March, 1893, and the passage of the tariff bill outlined in the last RECORD. The treasury surplus which had led to the reduction of duties was found at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, to have been transformed into a small deficit. — **The crisis in Newfoundland**, due to the proceedings against a majority of the legislature under the Corrupt Practices Act, reached its solution through the method foreshadowed in the last RECORD. By July 30 successive trials in the courts had resulted in the conviction and unseating of fifteen adherents of the former government, including White-way and Bond, the chief members of the old cabinet. With supporters of the new ministry in the vacated seats, a majority was obtained and the legislature convened for a session that lasted only from the 2d to the 9th of August. Since June 11, when the last revenue act expired, the government had been obliged to collect the taxes without authority of law. The reconstructed legislature now passed an act of indemnity, and adopted the measures necessary to carry on the administration for the remainder of the year. — **Australian federation** has again been a subject of consideration in official circles at the antipodes. In June Sir George Dibbs, the premier of New South Wales, addressed to the premier of Victoria a letter in which a close union of these two colonies was suggested as a first step toward general federation, to be followed by the gradual attraction of the other colonies to this union. The outline of a constitution for the united colonies was submitted, which was urged as more economical and more likely to be accepted than the plan for general federation formulated by the convention of 1891. A general election in July resulted in the fall of the Dibbs government, and Premier Reid, who succeeded to power, and who is more in sympathy with the old federation scheme of Sir Henry Parkes, wrote at once to all the Australian governments announcing his readiness to give the matter a leading position in politics and asking if the other cabinets were disposed to do the same. From most he received favorable replies. It seems probable, now that the worst of the financial stress is past, that something definite may be done. The Victorian ministry also was overthrown in a general election in September, the tariff question being conspicuous here as in New South Wales. The result was more favorable to free trade in the latter colony and to protection in Victoria. — Considerable attention and some alarm were excited in **India** during May and June by a peculiar and general smearing of mango-trees with mud in the district of North Behar. The perpetrators of the acts and their motives were completely concealed, and there was some fear that the mysterious procedure denoted a secret political movement among the natives. As more or less discontent was manifest in the neighborhood on religious and fiscal grounds, thorough military arrangements were made to prevent any outbreak. The summer passed without important incidents, and the tree-smearing was considered by many to be a device of certain religious devotees to attract attention and pilgrims to a decadent shrine in the vicinity.

FRANCE.—After meeting successfully a series of attacks from both extreme Right and extreme Left, the cabinet of M. Casimir-Périer succumbed, May 22, to a temporary combination of the two adversaries. On an interpellation in reference to the request of state-railway employees for leave of absence to attend a convention of their trade-unions, the minister of public works took the ground that employees drawing pay from the state would not be permitted to take part in the conventions which had in the past engaged in socialistic and unpatriotic demonstrations. On the vote the government was defeated by 265 to 225. The outcome of the crisis was another exchange of positions by MM. Casimir-Périer and Dupuy, in a reverse sense from that of the preceding December, the latter becoming premier and the former again president of the Chamber. The new ministry was, like the old, composed exclusively of moderate Republicans, and the ministerial program presented no new features. Affairs had hardly become normal after this crisis, when the assassination of President Carnot (see above) brought confusion again. According to the constitutional prescription, a joint convention of the two chambers of the legislature was immediately summoned for a **presidential election**. The convention met at Versailles, June 27, M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the Senate, in the chair, and on the first ballot chose M. Casimir-Périer by 451 out of a total of 851 votes. M. Brisson, the Radical candidate, stood second, with 195, and M. Dupuy third, with 97. The new president retained the cabinet of M. Dupuy. At the reassembling of the Chambers, July 3, the inaugural message of Casimir-Périer was presented. It dealt largely with the somber circumstances under which the writer had been called to his position; found cause for comfort in the spirit with which the republic had met the crisis; and announced the president's firm intention, at the end of his term, to resign the destinies of France to other hands. M. Burdeau was chosen president of the Chamber of Deputies, and the session was taken up chiefly with the anti-Anarchist legislation outlined above. The tax reforms which had been proposed by the Casimir-Périer cabinet (see last RECORD) were dropped and the whole subject of revenue readjustment was deferred till another year. Meanwhile a commission was appointed to investigate and report upon the proposal for an income tax. In connection with this investigation the minister of commerce has asked the opinion of all the chambers of commerce and kindred bodies as to the advisability of a special tax on speculative transactions ("futures") in produce. The chambers resumed their sessions after the summer vacation on October 23.—The Count of Paris died on the 8th of September, at Stowe House, his English residence since his exile from France. He left a political testament, dated July 24, in which, however, while setting forth his devotion to France and his firm conviction that in the national and traditional monarchy was her only safety, he refrained from indicating any specific line of policy for his son and supporters.

GERMANY.—The unsatisfactory relations between **the government and the parties** have been the central point in the generally quiet politics of

the last six months. On July 9 the Bundesrath announced its refusal to concur in the Reichstag's repeal of the bill excluding the Jesuits and kindred orders. At the same time it made some concession to the Clericals by revoking its decree by which the Redemptorists and the Priests of the Holy Ghost ("Black Fathers") were included under "kindred orders." The Prussian Landtag adjourned May 31, after adopting the bill for establishing chambers of agriculture. The attitude of the Agrarian Conservatives continued through the session to be hostile to the government, and was manifested in the rejection, May 18, of the Dortmund-Ems Canal Bill, the passage of which was earnestly desired by the royal authorities. On a visit to Königsberg the Emperor William, speaking at a state banquet on September 6, directed a very vigorous protest and rebuke at the nobles of the vicinity who had been identified with the Agrarian League. He declared an opposition of Prussian nobles against their king to be a monstrous thing, and called upon them to trust him for justice to their interests and to close round him in the fight for religion, morality and order against the parties of revolution. Two weeks later, at Thorn, the emperor in a public address warned the Polish citizens of that place that their attitude toward the government was not what it should be, and that they could only enjoy his favor on an equality with their German neighbors by acknowledging unconditionally that they were Prussian subjects. Here too he appealed for union of all in the struggle against revolution. This speech of the emperor's was prompted by some recent revival in the Polish districts of discussions as to the possible restoration of the Kingdom of Poland. Prince Bismarck, also, shortly after the emperor's speech, delivered an address on the necessity of repressing such aspirations among the Poles.—The repeated allusions by the emperor to the danger of revolution were regarded as foreshadowing a repressive measure of some kind against the Anarchists. Rumors of serious differences of opinion among the emperor's chief advisers as to the form and severity of such a measure seemed to be confirmed by the **retirement of Chancellor von Caprivi**, October 26. Count Botho zu Eulenburg, the Prussian premier and minister of the interior, who was understood to have opposed the chancellor's projects against the Anarchists as too lenient, also retired at the same time. On the following day Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst was appointed chancellor and Prussian premier, while Baron von Koeller became Prussian minister of the interior. This arrangement restored the union in the same person of the chief imperial and the chief Prussian office, which had been separated by Caprivi in the spring of 1892 (see this *QUARTERLY*, VII, 389). Other changes of *personnel* in ministerial and high official circles were in process of adjustment when this *RECORD* closed.—During the last week in October decrees were published excluding American cattle and fresh meat from most of the German states, as a sanitary measure against "Texas fever." The measure gave great satisfaction to the Agrarians.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The absorbing topic in Francis Joseph's

dominion has been **the Kulturkampf in Hungary**. The rejection of the Civil Marriage Bill by the House of Magnates on the 10th of May was followed by a violent popular agitation, which took form to some extent in a demand for the "mending or ending" of the upper house of Parliament. The Wekerle ministry obtained a vote of the lower house adhering to the bill, and then appealed to the king for a pledge that in case of another rejection by the Magnates enough peers should be created to overcome the adverse majority. The monarch's reluctance to take this extreme step resulted in the resignation of the ministry, May 31. After a fruitless attempt by Count Khuen Hedervary to form a cabinet, Wekerle was again called upon, amid great jubilation among the people. A sharp struggle, caused by Conservative pressure upon the king to exclude the former minister of justice, von Szilagyi, whose zeal for the bill had made him especially obnoxious to its adversaries, ended in the minister's retention, and the old cabinet, with changes of *personnel* in only three offices, resumed its place June 9. Meanwhile the king found other means than the desired creation of peers to employ among the Magnates, and on the 21st the bill passed the house by a majority of four. Certain court officials, whose unexpected appearance to vote against the bill in May had excited severe comment, were conspicuously absent at the second vote. The other bills included in the government's general scheme of reform in religious politics, having been passed in the lower house, came before the Magnates early in October, after the summer recess. Two of the series, that granting liberty of worship to all denominations and that putting the Jewish religion on an equal footing with the others recognized by the state, were rejected. The former of these was defeated by the government itself, after the house had struck out a clause putting citizens not confessing any creed on the same civil footing as those belonging to the regular sects. The other features of the government's scheme were all adopted. Of the rejected bills, that on freedom of worship was passed again by the lower house without change, and sent to the Magnates. — In **the Austrian Reichsrath**, which met in the middle of October, the ministry showed a surplus in the treasury, and indicated a purpose soon to present to the house its bill for the extension of the suffrage.

ITALY. — The struggle over **the Crispi cabinet's financial program** resulted early in June in a serious check for the ministry. To meet the strong demands of the deputies for economies in the administrative departments, Crispi had proposed that the government be given full powers to effect a reorganization of these departments. This proposal strengthened the opposition, and on June 2 the prime minister changed his tactics and moved the appointment of a parliamentary commission to prepare a scheme of economies in the administration, pending whose report the discussion of the financial measures should be suspended. This motion was carried by only 225 to 214, and on June 5 the cabinet, in view of the smallness of the majority, resigned. The crisis was solved on the 14th by the cabinet

resuming its position, but with a rearrangement of portfolios so as to take that of finance away from Signor Sonnino, who had formulated the government's program. Crispi announced that that program would be modified by dropping the increase of the land tax, as well as several proposed new taxes, and making up for this loss of revenue by further economies of twenty millions in the administration. These economies were to be planned by a parliamentary commission, whose appointment, however, should be deferred till fall. The Chamber endorsed this program, and the various measures in the modified scheme were ultimately adopted. A committee of generals was also appointed by the minister of war to seek means of economizing in that department without diminishing the effective strength of the army. The committee reported early in October some suggestions for simplifying the administration. — Something of a sensation was caused by certain phrases in a speech of Signor Crispi at Naples, September 10. Speaking at a large public assembly, he referred to the godless Anarchist movement that was threatening society, and exhorted his hearers to inscribe on their banner: "With God, with King, for the Fatherland!" and to "show to the people as the sign of salvation: '*In hoc signo vinces.*'" These words were at once construed as indicating a desire for a *rapprochement* between the Vatican and the Quirinal, and were hailed in many clerical circles as a cry of distress from the secular power that felt its impotence without papal aid. Crispi himself is reported to have said that the words meant no more than that all who were interested in social order should oppose anarchism. — On October 21 the government, under powers conferred by the recent legislation, decreed the suppression of 271 workmen's associations in various parts of Italy, on the ground that they were propagating extreme socialistic ideas. All the books and papers of the societies were seized. At the same time a clerical editor at Rome was expelled from the country for his hostility to the government and its measures.

SPAIN — The difficulties of the Sagasta ministry in trying to get support from the factions of the Cortes have been most serious. The summer session ended without any endorsement of the government's financial and commercial projects; and at the end of October the preparation of measures for the approaching session resulted in a break-up of the ministry, chiefly on the tariff question. Señor Sagasta retained his position, however, and on November 5 a new cabinet under his lead assumed power. It is expected that the new government will strive for a very liberal trade policy, though such a policy will not be supported by the whole Liberal Party.

RUSSIA. — The scanty bits of news that pass the frontier have indicated that in May and June a recrudescence of the revolutionary propaganda was feared or detected by the police. Very numerous arrests were made in the capital and other towns, especially among the students, and quantities of "contraband" literature were seized. — About the first of October the bad condition of the Czar's health began to attract much attention, and it

became definitely known by the middle of the month that the monarch was suffering from some malady which threatened soon to prove fatal. Preparations were begun for celebrating at once the marriage of the Czarewitch, which had been appointed for a much later date, and the bride-elect, Princess Alix, of Hesse-Darmstadt, proceeded to Livadia. But before arrangements for the ceremony had been completed, the **death of the Czar Alexander** took place on November 1. On the following day the Czarewitch proclaimed his accession to the throne as Nicholas II, with the Grand-Duke George as heir apparent.

MINOR EUROPEAN STATES.—The new de Burlet ministry in **Belgium** was obliged, by the fierce opposition to its proposed grain tariff, to withdraw the bill, June 12, and the legislature, after providing for the general elections in the autumn, adjourned. The elections—the first under the extended suffrage of the revised constitution—took place October 14, and resulted in a great triumph for the Clericals, with important gains by the Socialists, who for the first time secured representation in the legislature. The Liberal Party was literally overwhelmed.—The preliminary **elections for the Storting in Norway**, which are not completed at the close of this RECORD, show very considerable gains for the Radicals in the towns. Christiania comes for the first time into the hands of this party. Conservative gains in the rural districts have not been on a sufficiently large scale to counterbalance the losses in the towns.—King Alexander's conflict with the Radical Party, described in the last RECORD, gave rise in May to **another coup d'état in Servia**. On the 21st the king issued a decree "suspending" the constitution of 1888 and restoring that of 1869. The alleged reason for this proceeding was the discovery of a Radical plot to set up the Karageorgewitch dynasty. Under the constitution that was put in force, the franchise is greatly restricted, voting is not secret, and one-third of the Skupschtina is appointed by the government. The king's action gave the opportunity, moreover, to rid himself of the courts and administrative departments in which the Radicals had entrenched themselves, and to crush all opposition by restrictions on the press and individual rights which were not permitted by the constitution that was overthrown. The precautions taken by the king were sufficient to prevent any outbreak of violent resistance to his measures. The Nikolaiewitch ministry resigned October 26 and was succeeded by a non-partisan cabinet headed by M. Christitch.—Politics in Bulgaria assumed a new and exciting phase at the **fall of the Stamboloff ministry**, May 29. The prime minister, who had guided the state with a strong hand since 1887, seems to have become distasteful to Prince Ferdinand. The prince, however, in accepting his resignation, paid a warm tribute to the service he had rendered to his country. For several days after the announcement of Stamboloff's retirement, the exultation of his foes led to riotous conflicts with his followers in various parts of the principality, in which there was some bloodshed. A new ministry was constructed out of the Conservative

and Russophile parties, with some members of the faction of the Liberals that opposed Stamboloff, and this coalition was headed by Stoiloff, a Conservative. The general attitude of the new government is less antagonistic to Russia than that of the old, and Prince Ferdinand is said to have hopes of securing formal recognition by the Czar. The Sobranje, without assembling, was dissolved August 1, and in the elections held September 23, the ministerial factions secured about 100 members, to 50 of the opposition. The new Sobranje assembled October 27.—The general situation in **Greece** has not been particularly reassuring. All through the summer M. Tricoupis was in negotiation with a joint committee of English, French and German bondholders, trying to make some arrangement with reference to the defaulted securities; but no agreement has yet been reached that is satisfactory to all the parties. Brigandage has shown a tendency to increase in several parts of the kingdom. A great sensation was caused by the action of a body of army officers stationed at Athens, who, taking umbrage at certain comments on some of them in the *Acropolis* newspaper, deliberately organized a storming party of soldiers, and in broad daylight completely sacked the offices of the paper and the residence of the editor. Eighty-six officers were tried by court-martial about the first of October and were unanimously acquitted.

AFRICA.—A further **delimitation of spheres of influence** in the region of the upper Nile was made by a treaty between Great Britain and the Congo Free State dated May 12. The purpose of this was to settle the questions which had arisen out of the decay of the Mahdist power and the occupation of posts on the upper Nile by both Belgian and British forces from the south, while the French were approaching from the Western Soudan. The result aimed at by the treaty was to secure to England a strip of land on the west bank of the Nile between Albert Nyanza and 10° north latitude, and to the Congo State the extensive Bahr-el-Gazal region to the westward, the latter forming a buffer between the British and the French Soudan. England also secured a strip of land twenty-five kilometers wide running from Lake Albert Edward to Lake Tanganyika, but the article of the treaty granting this was abrogated in the summer when it was shown to involve a violation of an earlier treaty between England and Germany. France entered very energetic protests against the partition of the Nile region, on the ground that it was part of the territory of Egypt and hence of the Ottoman Empire, the territorial integrity of which was under the guarantee of the European powers. More effective than these protests was a treaty between France and the Congo Free State of August 14, by which the latter agreed not to occupy or exercise political influence in a region which includes most of the territory assigned to her in the treaty with England.—Italian forces from Massowah inflicted a serious blow on the Mahdist power east of the Nile by the capture of Kassala, July 17. This town is an important trade-center lying just without the Italian sphere of influence, and has long been a stronghold of the Dervishes. It is now

held by an Italian garrison. — British contact with the Nile from the south was effected through the conquest of Kabarega, native King of Unyoro, by a force from Uganda in the winter and spring. The expedition pushed north till it reached the Nile town of Wadelai. — A resolution to reach a definitive settlement of **the friction between France and Madagascar** as to the rights involved in the protectorate of the former over the latter, was indicated by the despatch of a special commissioner, M. Le Myre de Vilers, to the Malagassy capital in the middle of September, and by the reinforcement of the French fleet in East African waters.

CHINA AND JAPAN. — A war between these two Oriental powers began in July. The ostensible starting-point of the trouble that resulted in hostilities was a local insurrection which broke out in May in one of the southern provinces of Corea. The cause of the insurrection was primarily the misrule of the authorities, with possibly some influence by the quarreling court factions at the capital. The Corean king applied at once to China as his suzerain for assistance in subduing the insurgents, and a Chinese force was sent. Japan, thereupon, claiming that Corea was an independent state and that China had no exclusive right to interfere, promptly began to pour large forces into Corea, to protect Japanese interests. By the middle of June a whole Japanese army corps was at Seoul, the Corean capital, and the Japanese minister soon formulated a radical scheme of administrative reforms which he demanded as indispensable to the permanent maintenance of order in the country. This scheme was rejected by the conservative faction which was in power at court, whereupon, on July 23, the Japanese forces attacked the palace, captured the king and held him as hostage for the carrying out of the reforms. The Chinese were meanwhile putting forth great efforts to make up for the advantage that their rivals had gained in the race for control of Corea, and to strengthen their forces in that kingdom. On the 25th a Chinese fleet carrying troops to Corea became engaged in hostilities with some Japanese war vessels, and one of the transports was sunk. On August 1 the Emperor of Japan made a formal declaration of war on China, basing his action on the false claim of the latter to suzerainty over Corea, and on the course of China in opposing and thwarting the plan of reforms which were necessary to the progress of Corea and to the security of Japanese interests there. The counter-proclamation of the Chinese Emperor denounced the Japanese as wanton invaders of China's tributary state, and as aiming at the enslaving of Corea. On August 26 a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against China was made between Japan and Corea. The course of hostilities to the end of this RECORD shows an unbroken series of successes for Japan. Her forces have surpassed those of her adversary both in numbers and in organization and equipment. A severe engagement at Ping-Yang, September 16, resulted in the rout of the Chinese and the loss of their last stronghold in Corea. A few days later the hostile fleets had a pitched battle off the mouth of the Yalu River, with the result that the Japanese were left in full control of the adjacent

waters. On the 26th of October the Japanese land forces brushed aside with slight resistance the Chinese on the Yalu, which is the boundary between Corea and China, and began their advance through the Chinese province of Manchuria, apparently aiming at Peking.—The war with China had a markedly beneficent influence on the **internal politics of Japan**. A newly elected Parliament met at Tokio, May 12, but was dissolved on the 31st, owing to a renewal of the deadlock between the House and the ministry, the latter refusing to accept an address of censure. This was the fifth dissolution on substantially the same point since the new constitution was adopted. The elections in September gave results which made no great difference in party strength; but the development of the war and the successes of the army had aroused so strong a patriotic spirit that at the opening of the Parliament, October 19, there was manifested a general willingness to support the government in its war policy entire.—A treaty concluded with Great Britain, August 25, made a beginning in the recognition of Japan's position among the civilized powers. This treaty opens practically the whole land to British trade and industry, and in return Great Britain agrees that the jurisdiction of foreign consuls in the old treaty ports shall be abolished, though not till after five years from the date of the treaty. It is understood that other nations, including the United States, are in negotiation for treaties on similar lines.

LATIN AMERICA.—The unsettled condition in **Brazil** did not immediately disappear with the collapse of the naval insurrection in April. The Congress met on May 14, but accomplished little beyond proclaiming a renewal of the state of siege after its expiration June 30. The government seems to have been carried on since chiefly by presidential decrees, Peixoto's term having not yet expired. On the day that Congress met, the president broke off diplomatic relations with Portugal, because the latter would not give adequate satisfaction for the conduct of her captains in allowing insurgents to take refuge in, and then to escape from, her warships.—The disturbed condition of **the Musquito coast** (see last RECORD) continued through the early part of the summer. Supported by intriguing British and American residents at Bluefields, the Indians made some resistance to the Nicaraguan authority, but finally, with the approval of the United States and Great Britain, the Nicaraguan government assumed full sovereignty over the Indian reservation, and on August 8 sent a force which put resistance out of the question and ended the turmoil. A number of the intriguing British and Americans were banished from the country.—A military uprising in Salvador, headed by General Gutierrez, on the night of May 29, resulted, after a few days of severe fighting, in the overthrow of President Ezeta, who escaped to the United States.

WM. A. DUNNING.